

Times-Dispatch
 OFFICE—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.
 One Six Three One
 Year, Mo. Mo. Mo.
 Without Sunday..... \$1.00 1.00 1.00
 Without Sunday..... 1.00 1.00 1.00
 Edition only..... 1.00 1.00 1.00
 (Wednesday)..... 1.00 1.00 1.00

Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service
 Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg, Va.
 One Week.
 With Sunday..... 15 cents
 Without Sunday..... 10 cents
 Edition only..... 5 cents

Published January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va.,
 Second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, JULY 3, 1911.

VIRGINIA AND THE SOUTH.

How all men by these presents
 The Times-Dispatch is devoted to
 development of the material
 resources of Virginia and of the South;
 it has no other wish than to
 of the largest possible benefit to
 the Commonwealth and its people in
 promoting their mental and spiritual
 well as their practical interests to
 the end that "peace and happiness,
 health and justice, religion and piety
 be established among us for all
 generations." It is gratifying that
 whatever the sins of commission and
 omission of this newspaper, there is
 disposition among the fair-minded
 to rightly appraise the efforts it has
 made to build up and not to destroy,
 to help and not to hinder. We are
 especially pleased with what the Lunenburg
 Times says in its editorial of
 June 30 about the Industrial Section of
 the Times-Dispatch, as follows:

"That the Times-Dispatch is doing
 great service to the State of Virginia
 and the entire South, no one
 can deny. The great Industrial Section
 on which this paper has been carrying
 for some years past has brought
 to the attention of the outside world
 the remarkable natural resources of
 Virginia and the entire South. It
 has shown to the world in plain
 English, from Sunday to Sunday, it
 is advertising to the world at large the
 natural riches of Virginia and the
 Southland, and there is not the shadow
 of a doubt but that many a settler
 has been induced to come into Virginia
 by means of the Times-Dispatch. The
 Times-Dispatch is constantly preaching
 the gospel of progress along all
 industrial lines. It has brought Vir-
 ginia's agricultural and mineral re-
 sources to the attention of millions
 outside of Virginia. It has also ac-
 quainted Virginians with the great
 State, and excited a keen rivalry along
 all lines of development."

In addition to preaching industrial
 progress this paper has become a
 most important factor in promoting the
 educational interests of the State. We
 believe that the Times-Dispatch has
 been the most important single factor
 in arousing the people of Virginia to
 a sense of their duty in improving the
 condition of our public schools. By
 carrying from week to week articles
 on educational subjects and printing
 out of school buildings in the various
 parts of the State, she has brought the
 whole people to think and act. In
 addition to her work for Virginia
 schools, the Times-Dispatch has been
 the leading exponent of good roads.
 It has been through her columns that
 the gospel of good roads has been
 preached far and wide. Realizing the
 importance of educating the people up
 to any reform, the Times-Dispatch has
 nobly done its part along these lines.
 It has brought progressive ideas home
 to those of gratification to valuable
 have borne marvelous results. Whether
 ever any great movement for the bet-
 terment of Virginia and the South is
 commenced, the Times-Dispatch can
 be safely counted upon to do her part
 and more. The people of Virginia owe
 a debt of gratitude to this great
 newspaper, which has been an ardent
 advocate of progress in every way.
 It is a fine thing to have such praise
 as this. It goes so much further than
 abuse. It encourages this newspaper
 and the people who are making it to
 ever larger and more sincere efforts
 for the land they love so well. We
 thank the Lunenburg Times with all
 our heart for its generous words."

POKING FUN AT GRADY.

Senator Grady, of New York, has
 never had so much and so general ad-
 versity as he has had on account of
 his bill requiring the editorial articles
 in the newspapers to be signed by the
 names of the writers, and has by this
 simple device proved to himself what
 a monumental ass he is. All the
 papers in New York are poking fun
 at him—they will probably not be so
 funny about it when his bill becomes
 a law. Here is the New York Evening
 Post, which is not given to frivolous
 writing as a rule, but which takes
 this opportunity to say "on the au-
 thority of one whom we have not
 stopped to question" that—

"Senator Grady, after putting through
 his bill for the reorganization of
 American Senators and his bill for
 the reorganization of American bank-
 ing, will bring forward an entire series
 of epoch-making bills, of which the
 following are only a few: (1) A bill
 providing that after July 1, 1912, trial
 by jury shall be discontinued in all
 the counties north of the Bronx River;
 (2) a bill providing that the weekly
 day of rest shall henceforth be Thurs-
 day instead of Sunday; (3) a bill pro-
 viding that all plays and musical com-
 edies produced in cities of the first
 class shall be divided into not less
 than three acts nor more than seven
 acts; (4) a bill empowering the Gov-
 ernor in times of crisis to suspend the
 public proclamation of the law of supply
 and demand, the law of cause and ef-
 fect, and the law of diminishing re-
 turns. In case the Legislature is to
 sit till May 20, and not, as at present
 contemplated, till July 15, Senator
 Grady will further introduce bills
 abolishing negro slavery in New York
 State, and a bill re-enacting the Alien
 and Sedition laws. Mr. Grady, in the
 character of demagogue, making old
 worlds out of new ones, looms up as
 the greatest figure of his time."

Instantly Senator Grady's hand will
 go to his dictionary to find out why
 such an epithet as "demagogue" should
 be applied to him, but there is really
 no harm in it; it might be applied
 equally well to Mr. Bryan or Dr. Wil-
 son or The Colonel or to anybody else

who is wholly given over to the ser-
 vice of the people. If anything it is
 not quite so offensive as demagogue;
 but it ought to make Senator Grady
 smart, as it will expose him to the
 contempt of the educated classes. He
 would probably like to know whether
 this sinister assault upon him was
 made by Rollo Ogden or Oswald Gar-
 rison Villard and neither of them need
 be ashamed of it, because it is very
 clever. George Harvey would not
 hesitate a minute to sign his name to
 it; but, then, as Senator Grady knows,
 Harvey doesn't care.

THE WEDNESDAY CLUB.

The Wednesday Club, the oldest mu-
 sical organization in Virginia, has
 served this community with wonderful
 intelligence and fidelity. It has just
 held its eighteenth annual meeting,
 with greater plans for the future than
 it has been able to carry out in the
 past, and deserves the earnest and
 ready co-operation of all lovers of art
 in Richmond.

Said President Corley in his annual
 report: "I believe what can be done
 in Atlanta can be done just a little bet-
 ter in Richmond." We think so, too;
 but Richmond must prove it, and can
 prove it in this case by catching the
 spirit of Atlanta—the spirit of team
 work which has built up the Georgia
 town into one of the most progressive
 communities in the South. Let us not
 forget that. It doesn't matter what it
 is in Atlanta—if it is for the benefit
 of that town as a town, all the people
 get together and do it. There are men,
 and probably some women, connected
 with the musical organization there
 who could not "turn a tune" to save
 their lives; but that does not make
 them any the less interested in the
 success of the organization; indeed,
 it makes them all the more active, so
 that even their neighbors will not
 think they are not as artistic as the
 most accomplished of the composers
 and performers on or off the stage.

The receipts from the opera during
 the last season in Atlanta were sur-
 prising, running up to something like
 \$65,000 for the four performances given,
 and with probably \$10,000 to the credit
 of the fund for the next year's en-
 gagement. It is not proposed to do
 anything exactly like that in Richmond;
 but it is proposed to offer such attrac-
 tions at the concerts of the Wednes-
 day Club as will greatly enhance the
 already fine reputation of that organ-
 ization and afford the people of Rich-
 mond the opportunity of hearing some
 of the greatest artists on the musical
 stage.

There is Caruso, for example, and
 Tetrazzini, and Scotti, and the ever-
 charming Gluck, upon whom President
 Corley has fixed his eagle eye, and
 there are others, great companies of
 the most noted artists in the world of
 song, and they will all be brought to
 Richmond if the people of Richmond
 will do their part. Their part is to fill
 the subscription lists of the Wednes-
 day Club so full that there will not be
 standing room left when the opening
 overture is played at the concerts next
 winter.

LOEB AND THE LADY.

Collector William Loeb is no respec-
 ter of persons. He tackles them all—
 high and low, rich and poor, beggar
 man and thief. There was Rollins,
 former Governor of New Hampshire,
 and the candy manufacturer's wife and
 daughters, and Mrs. Shonts, and the
 artistic Duvenas and the rest of a
 grand army of people who were seek-
 ing to swindle the Government at
 Washington out of the duties they
 should have paid on their gowns and
 jewels and art collections and the rest
 of the things the Government has de-
 clared to be dutiable. Only one per-
 son, and she was a woman, has been
 sent to jail, so far, we believe; but
 the industrious Loeb is now working
 a lead which promises to yield a good
 deal of "pay dirt" before the sleuths
 of the law are through with the in-
 vestigation of the affairs of Mrs.
 Helep Dwell Jenkins, who appears to
 have had more jewelry than any wo-
 man without any particularly visible
 means of support should have had at
 one time. She must have been a very
 attractive person, as she seems to have
 been very popular with some very rich
 family men who count their wealth by
 thousands, perhaps hundreds of thou-
 sands.

One of the stories is that at
 one time some person or persons to the
 jury unknown managed to abstract
 from a little chest in which the lady
 kept her diamonds and other precious
 things something like \$200,000 worth
 of the stuff. About \$250,000 of the
 lost treasure was recovered, and in
 some way Loeb got it into his head
 that here was the centre of a great
 conspiracy to defraud the Government
 of its take-off on the Jenkins jewels
 that had not by the customs officers in
 New York without anybody suspecting
 that so much contraband wealth was
 coming into this asylum for the op-
 pressed of all the nations of the
 earth without paying the re-
 quired entrance fees. Mrs. Jen-
 kins has been subpoenaed to appear
 for further examination to-morrow;
 but as to-morrow is the glorious
 Fourth the hearing may be held up for
 a day, although no better time could
 be found than Independence Day for a
 thorough searching into the belongings
 and history of this brilliant and
 remarkable woman. It doesn't look
 quite right to people who live in the
 country, but, of course, there may be
 some satisfactory explanation of the
 conditions which have been made
 rather embarrassing to the lady, and
 possibly to the family men who have
 been on terms of intimate friendship
 with her.

We really do not know Mr. Jenkins,
 never heard of her until the Metro-
 politan press brought her so promi-

nently to the front, nor are we ac-
 quainted with the Western leather
 manufacturer who has also been
 brought into the light, and we make
 absolutely no charges against any-
 body; but we cannot permit the oc-
 casion to pass without saying a word
 in praise of Loeb for the activity he
 has displayed in the administration
 of his office. He has earned his salary
 a thousand times over by the amounts
 he has recovered from the smugglers.
 His officers have been compelled at
 times to be positively impolite in the
 way they have gone through the
 trunks of returning Americans, and
 there has been much criticism of their
 manners, but they have got results and
 have run down a good many profes-
 sionals and a good many others who
 simply wanted to see whether or not
 they couldn't do it without anybody
 finding them out, so that they could
 take among their intimates about how
 clever they had been in dodging the
 customs. Loeb has been a match for
 them. Most of the big ones he has
 caught have belonged to the protected
 class, who, having grown rich by the
 robbery of the people under the law,
 thought it not robbery to swindle the
 Government out of the duties required
 on their luxuries.

But we shall know more about Mrs.
 Jenkins after the investigation of her
 affairs has been finished.

A LOCAL ISSUE IN A NATIONAL FIGHT.

Just because the New York World
 said the other day that "possibly Mr.
 Taft's re-election by reason of Demo-
 cratic apathy toward Murphy and gen-
 eral hostility to Tammany might be a
 good thing for the country," the Co-
 lumbia Record indulges in this con-
 demnation of the World:

"The World is a splendid Democratic
 fighter—except during a presidential
 campaign, when it usually supports the
 Republican ticket, or at least opposes
 the Democratic ticket, on some pretext
 or another. Just now it is evidently
 preparing to use the influence of Tam-
 many administration at Albany, and the
 influence which Tammany may have
 with the next Democratic administra-
 tion at Washington, as such excuse
 Tammany has served many times as
 an excuse for the New York papers
 to support the Republican presidential
 ticket."

Say not so; say not so. The purpose
 of the World is to drive Tammany out
 of power, to purify the politics of New
 York, not to re-elect Mr. Taft. Its
 suggestion that he might be re-elected
 if Murphy is not turned out is intended
 to make the Democrats think, not
 to advise the party or the country that
 The World lost touch with what it
 regards the highest interests of the
 party or that it is any the less a
 Democratic paper than it has always
 been. This is not the first time Tam-
 many has been made an issue in a
 National contest. In Crocker's day there
 was the same sort of talk, and more
 than once has Tammany been charged
 with treachery to the National Demo-
 cracy.

We wish it were possible for the
 New York newspapers to settle their
 local troubles without dragging in the
 rest of the country, without making
 the rest of the country party to their
 local squabbles; but that is the
 way they have, and it can't be changed.
 They do not care particularly for the
 provinces except as the provinces con-
 tribute to the greatness of the Metrop-
 olis. Tammany, as matter of fact, is
 an angel of light compared with the
 Republican machines in a number of
 States. There is Pennsylvania, rotten
 to the core in its politics, and there is
 Cincinnati, and other communities
 where the Republicans are bloated with
 the crimes they have committed; but
 rarely are they held up to public scorn
 as the breeding places of political out-
 rage by the New York papers, which
 choke on Tammany.

We really do not believe that The
 World would re-elect Mr. Taft just to
 spite Tammany, but it is helping the
 enemy mightily by its work. Couldn't
 it let up just a little until after the
 nominations next year? It may be
 that they will not suit it; but, if they
 should, it would be so much easier
 for the Democrats to carry New York
 with Tammany than without Tam-
 many.

ANOTHER GREAT SOLDIER PASSES ON.

General Clement A. Evans died at
 his home in Atlanta yesterday after a
 brief illness. He was one of the
 bravest of the brave who followed the
 fortunes of the Southern Confederacy,
 and died as he had lived faithful to
 the undying principles for which he
 and his comrades went to war fifty
 years ago. A native of Georgia, of
 Scotch-Irish ancestry, descended from
 an illustrious line of those who had
 fought for the independence of the
 Colonies, strong in his convictions, and
 ready to die for them, he enjoyed the
 respect and confidence of all his fellow
 countrymen. Graduating from a law
 school at the age of eighteen, he
 practiced his profession successfully
 until he entered the Confederate ser-
 vice in 1861. At the age of 22 he was
 made judge of his county court in
 Georgia, and when he was 26 he was
 elected a State Senator. At the be-
 ginning of the war he raised a com-
 pany of volunteers. He was soon pro-
 moted Major of the Thirty-first Geor-
 gia Regiment, then Colonel, then Brig-
 adier-General and was finally assigned
 to the command of a division. With
 the exception of a brief service on
 the coast of Georgia, his military
 career was in Virginia, under Jack-
 son, Ewell, Early and Gordon. He
 was wounded at Cold Harbor, in the
 battles around Richmond, also at
 Gettysburg, and in the battles of the
 Wilderness; but his severest wound
 was at Monocacy, in Maryland, when
 he was shot through the body. Gen-
 eral Evans's Brigade was the famous
 Gordon Brigade, composed of seven
 fine Georgia regiments, and his division

was composed of Terry's Virginia Bri-
 gade, York's Louisiana Brigade and
 his own brigade of Georgians. Terry's
 Brigade contained the gallant
 remnant of the old Stonewall Brigade.
 General Evans participated in nearly
 all the battles fought by the Army of
 Northern Virginia, and led his divi-
 sion in the last charge at Appomattox.
 After the surrender he returned to
 Georgia, and, entering the ministry
 of the Methodist Church, served twenty-
 five years, at Athens, Rome, Aus-
 gusta and Atlanta, and then volun-
 tarily relieved himself from all pas-
 toral work.

After retiring from the ministry,
 General Evans engaged in a number
 of business enterprises. Last year he
 was the Commander-in-Chief of the
 United Confederate Veterans, and at
 the last reunion declined re-election
 because of failing health, when he was
 made Honorary Commander-in-Chief,
 which position he held at the time of
 his death.

As a soldier, General Evans enjoyed
 the confidence of all his commanders
 and the affection of his men; as a
 preacher, he was most effective
 in the pulpit and in his pastoral
 work; as a man, he was one of the
 highest and purest and best of the
 race. His death will be deplored by
 all his people and by none more sin-
 cerely than by those who fought with
 him in the brave days of old. The
 thin grey line is growing thinner
 every year. Hats off as they pass on
 to their great reward!

WILSON FOR CO-OPERATION.

At a recent dinner given in
 Newark, New Jersey, Governor Wood-
 row Wilson made a very eloquent and
 thoughtful address, in which he laid
 down these broad and undeniable
 principles:

"The facts of our industrial life are
 becoming clearer and clearer, the re-
 sponsibilities are being disclosed more
 and more clearly, and some of the
 things which it will be necessary to
 do in order to open again the gates
 of opportunity. In order to distribute
 the whole industrial process, in order to
 bring about those readjustments which
 out which friction and danger will
 daily increase, are becoming every
 year more obvious to the people who
 think, not like children, but like men,
 who are not afraid of their own think-
 ing, and who are ready to act when
 they see what is to be done. Those
 who fear are those who do not under-
 stand, and only those who are in danger
 who will not heartily and honestly and
 disinterestedly co-operate."

The New York Sun pretends that it
 does not understand what Governor
 Wilson meant by what he said; but it
 is clear that he meant exactly what
 he said. Everybody knows that it is
 the spirit of co-operation that has
 made this country great, that we
 could do nothing at all if every one
 were for himself and against everybody
 else; that as long ago as Demosthenes,
 and long before Mr. Bryan was ever
 heard of, when that greatest of pro-
 fanes speakers since the world began
 was asked which was the first part of
 oratory, he answered, "Action," and
 which was the second, he replied, "Ac-
 tion," and which was the third, he
 still answered, "Action." (Bartlett's
 Familiar Quotations, Page 711.)

And that is what Governor Wilson
 told the dinner guests at New-
 ark; and after laying down the prin-
 ciples upon which all the questions of
 the day must be settled he declared:
 "The responsibilities are being dis-
 closed more and more clearly," and
 among the things which must be done
 to open the doors of opportunity, we
 must think like men and not like
 children; the people must be "ready
 to act when they see what is to be
 done." Isn't that perfectly clear? Could
 it be clearer, in fact? When the peo-
 ple know what to do they must do it.
 There are matters to be adjusted, and
 they must be adjusted. There is credit
 to be distributed, and it must be dis-
 tributed. If these things are not done
 the friction and danger, which are be-
 coming more obvious every year, will
 daily increase. Isn't that clear?

Yet the Sun can't see it, can see
 nothing in it all except that it is
 "skimble skamble stuff," "sleek and
 slippery patter," "heroic dudnub" and
 has a "smell of train oil." But what
 Governor Wilson said speaks for itself.
 Nothing better has been said on the
 subject.

WHY NOT INCREASE THE TIPS?

Probably the seamen and dockers
 who have been making so much trou-
 ble for the steamship companies in
 London would be willing to go on at
 their old wages if the companies could
 induce the passengers to increase their
 tips so that the stewards and stew-
 ardeses, the deck stewards, the dining
 room waiters and the rest of the noble
 army of grafters would be willing to
 divide with the people ashore.

INCOMES IN WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin will make the income tax-
 payers come to time if the Governor
 of that State shall approve the bill
 that has been passed by the General
 Assembly, the chief provisions of
 which are:

If an income is over \$500, the recipi-
 ent must make a return to the assess-
 or.

If one is unmarried, the income will
 be taxed when it passes the \$500 mark.

Married men are taxed on incomes
 over \$1,200.

The tax is graduated, starting at 1
 per cent. on incomes of \$1,000, or any
 part of it, and increasing one-fourth
 of 1 per cent. on each added \$1,000
 until \$12,000 is reached, when the tax
 is 5 1/2 per cent. Over \$12,000 the tax
 is 6 per cent.

Corporations will be allowed ex-
 emptions on sums paid for salaries
 and wages, but will be required to
 make returns of the amounts of the
 salaries and wages and the names of
 the persons to whom the salaries and
 wages are paid. In computing the tax
 and exemptions, the income of hus-
 band, wife and each child over eigh-

teen years of age will be added when
 all live together. United States offi-
 cers and members of the Legislature
 will not have to pay anything on their
 salaries, and persons receiving pen-
 sions from the Government will not
 have to count their pensions as a part
 of their income. Count on the law-
 makers protecting themselves when-
 ever they have the chance! Look at
 the members of Congress, who are
 raising Cain about the large bills
 against the Government for mileage by
 the officers of the Government who
 have been compelled to travel on Gov-
 ernment business, and then look at the
 mileage they allow themselves.

Wisconsin is LaFollette's State, and
 it is said to have found ways to "make
 the corporations come to time," and
 all for the benefit of the State. The
 new income tax bill is a model of its
 kind. Its purpose appears to be to
 tax all property above a fixed sum out
 of existence, the tax on incomes
 amounting to \$12,000, being more than
 money can make in most ordinary
 transactions.

We should like to see the plan
 tried, however, in Wisconsin, just to
 see how it will work. It will amount
 to practical confiscation; but con-
 fiscation in a noble cause, for no
 man ought to be allowed to make
 more than \$12,000 the year. It would
 be well for the Wisconsin Legislature
 to pass another bill providing exactly
 how the large fortunes in that State
 shall be divided so that nobody's in-
 come shall amount to less than
 \$12,000 annually.

THE SIDE-TRACKING OF FOLK.

The story comes from the Wash-
 ington Herald that unless former
 Governor Folk, of Missouri, shall
 announce his withdrawal from the
 presidential race the Hon. Champ
 Clark will not allow his name to be
 proposed in the Convention which, it
 is hoped, will be held in the City of
 Baltimore. Governor Folk was "en-
 dorsed," unanimously we believe, for
 the Democratic nomination for Presi-
 dent by the last State Convention held
 in Missouri. Senator Reed, of that
 State, said some time ago that he
 could not give his support to Mr.
 Clark because he felt that the Demo-
 cracy of his State was bound by the
 resolutions of the Convention in Mis-
 souri to Mr. Folk. It is now reported
 that Senator Reed has hurried home
 to attend a political conference for
 the purpose of inducing Mr. Folk to
 release all the Democrats of Missouri
 from their pledge to his candidacy.

We do not know what success he
 will have, and we do not suppose that
 Governor Folk would have the least
 chance of being elected if he should
 be nominated. If Missouri must have
 a candidate, Mr. Clark is the man.
 Whether or not he could be nominated,
 and elected if nominated, depends
 largely upon the state of the Union
 next year. He has been making good
 as Speaker—excusing his foolish
 speech about the annexation of
 Canada—in a way that has gratified
 all his friends, while it has confu-
 sed his enemies. We have not liked
 many of the radical views Mr. Clark
 has expressed from time to time. We
 have never forgiven him for his an-
 tagonism to Mr. Cleveland and his
 brutal statement that Cleveland's
 election was the greatest disaster that
 had ever befallen this country; but
 Mr. Clark improves greatly on acquaint-
 ance and feels responsible. Prob-
 ably, if he were President, he would
 take a broader view of many ques-
 tions than he has taken as a member
 of Congress and Speaker of the House.
 He is a very likable man and a man of
 courage, and we believe a man of con-
 science, even if he have shown at times
 indications of a lack of saving com-
 mon sense.

As between Mr. Clark and Mr. Folk,
 we should say that Mr. Clark would
 make the better race because he is
 better known, and, as certainly done
 as much as the former Governor of
 Missouri to make himself solid with
 the American electorate.

When Mrs. Andrew Welskerger, of
 Hamtown, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania,
 woke up last Thursday morning she
 found that during the night her cellar
 had dropped into a coal mine, and there
 was a hole twenty feet wide and thirty
 feet deep in her backyard. She had
 slept through the night without being
 disturbed by little things like these.
 Investigation would probably show
 that Mrs. Welskerger was reared in
 Shafer Street, Richmond, the noise cen-
 tre of the universe.

An infant crying in the night; but
 it was an infant dog that has been
 disturbing the devotions of people up
 Franklin Street way. People who go
 to their country homes for the heated
 term ought to take their pets with
 them.

Two Bengali linguists, P. Boz and
 M. Ghosh, passed through Boston the
 other day on their way to the Uni-
 versity of Chicago, where they expect
 to take four year courses. Each is
 said to be able to converse in more
 than fifty tongues, but, be Gosh! they
 will find tongues in Chicago they have
 never heard before.

The present hot spell is said by an
 eminent Judge who has lived in Rich-
 mond since 1885 to be the hottest in
 all that period; but it is almost frigid
 compared with the average summer
 temperature in Texas.

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Daily Queries and Answers.

Seismograph.
 Please give a brief description of a
 seismograph and its means of indica-
 tion.

It is a ring pendulum supported by
 an adjustable screw. During an earth-
 quake the pendulum remains
 nearly steady, while the earth and the
 attached objects vibrate so that the
 pointers provided for the purpose make
 a record on smoked glass.

Publications in English Possessions.
 What daily, or two dailies, best cover
 the news and development of Alberta
 and British Columbia?

There are several daily papers in
 Alberta and British Columbia that
 cover the news of those places. Some
 of them are: The Herald, Calgary; Al-
 berta; the Bulletin, Edmonton; Ath-
 erta; the Province, Vancouver; Brit-
 ish Columbia, and the World, Van-
 couver, British Columbia.

A paper on the order of the Manu-
 facturers' Record is the Western Can-
 ada Trade Gazette, published at Cal-
 gary, Alberta, once a month.

To Tan Snake Skin.
 Tell me how to tan a snake skin. I
 would like to use it for a belt. A. C. W.

Stretch the skin tightly and smooth-
 ly upon a board outside down, and tack
 it by the edges to its place. Scrape off
 the loose flesh and fat with a blunt
 knife and a coarse cloth, and rub with
 plenty of hard rubbing. When the
 chalk begins to powder and fall off
 remove the skin from the board, rub
 in plenty of powdered alum, wrap up
 closely and keep it in a dry place for
 a few days. By this means it will be
 made pliable.

Of course the better way would be
 to take your skin to a dealer in hides,
 who will be able to tan it for you
 satisfactorily at a nominal charge.

To Get Rid of Cockroaches.
 Inform me how I can get rid of cock-
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